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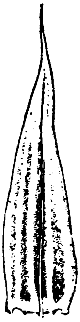
## ILLUSTRATED GLOSSARY—Continued.



14

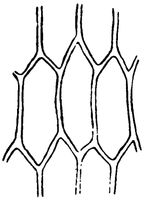
*Plicate*, folded in pleats or furrows; *e. g.* leaves of Camptothecium. (Fig. 14.)

*Plicæ*, folds of a plicate leaf.

*Pluriseriate*, many ranked; *i. e.*, as applied to leaves, arranged in several rows along the stem.

*Porose*, see pitted, with which Fig. 13 belongs.

*Primordial utricle*, "The first layer deposited within a cell." As applied to the cells of the moss leaf it refers to the layer of protoplasm lying next the cell wall, which often is very conspicuous when dried and shrunken away from the cell wall. As a character for use in the identification of species it is valueless, because its appearance is due to circumstances not well understood, and is frequently present in some specimens and lacking in others of the same species.

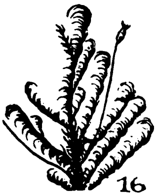


15

*Prosenchymatous* cells, cells with pointed ends dovetailing into each other. (Fig. 15.)

*Quadrate* cells, cells square or nearly so. (Fig 1.)

*Rosulate*, in the form of a rosette.



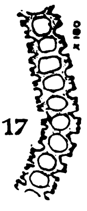
16

*Rugose*, wrinkled (in the case of leaves it is usually applied to tranverse wrinkles); *e. g.* leaves of *Hypnum rugosum*.

*Secund*, twisted or turned to one side. (Fig. 16.) *E. g.* leaves of many *Hypnums*. Not necessarily curved as in the figure.

*Striate*, marked with striæ or slight furrows.

*Sulcate*, deeply furrowed with longitudinal channels. As applied to leaves, both striate and sulcate really refer to the fold whose concave surface is on the inner or ventral surface of the leaf.



17

*Tubulose*, see *canaliculate*.

*Uncinate*, hooked, curved back at point. (Fig. 16.)

*Undulate*, with an alternately concave and convex margin, wavy; *e. g.* leaves of *Dicranum undulatum*.

*Ventral* surface, the surface of a leaf next the stem.

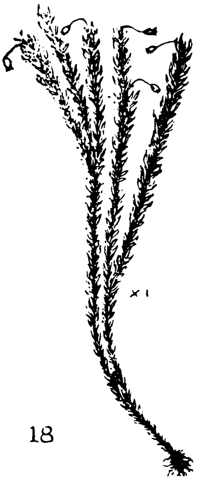
*Vermicular*, narrow and curved like a little worm; applied to leaf cells.

*Verruculose* or *verrucose*, covered with wart-like prominences. (Fig. 17.)

*Vesicular*, inflated like a bladder.

*Wavy*, see undulate.

TERMS USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS.



18

*Acrocarpus*, having the sporophyte terminal on a stem or ordinary branch. Acrocarpous mosses can usually be easily distinguished by the erect habit as shown in the figure. (Fig. 18.) The old sporophyte often seems lateral in acrocarpous mosses, because the stem grows on the next year from a point just below the base of the sporophyte.

*Aggregate*, clustered; usually applied to two or more sporophytes from one perichætium.

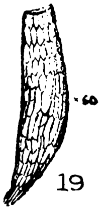
*Amentula*, applied to the special antheridia-bearing branches of *Sphagnum*.

*Androgynous*, with antheridia and archegonia in the same cluster of leaves; *i. e.*, either synoicous or paroicous.

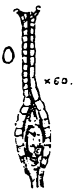
*Antheridium*, the male reproductive organ containing the antherozoids. (Fig. 19.)

*Antherozoid*, the small flagellate male cell which escapes from the antheridium, and in wet weather swims to the archegonium and down its neck to the egg cell in the bottom.

*Archegonium*, the flask-shaped female reproductive organ. (Fig. 20.) See also antherozoid.



19



20

*Autoicous* or *autœcious*, having male and female organs on the same plant. According to Braithwaite there are three forms:

1. *Cladautoicous*, with the male organs on a special proper branch.

2. *Gonioautoicous*, with the male organs in a bud-like cluster, and axillary on a female branch.

3. *Rhizautoicous*, male branch very short and cohering to the female by the rhizoids.

(*To be continued.*)